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ESTABLISHED 1867

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No. 20,180

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日二十月一十年戌戊

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1922.

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號九廿月二十年一十國民華中

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INTIMATION

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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. " 10
1.30 " " 2.00 " " 15
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

Night Cars.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.
Extra Car-12 midnight.
SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10

Night Cars.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season Ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheque or Compro Order represented
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MUI TSAI BILL INTRODUCED.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON "CONFUSED, IGNORANT AND UNSYMPATHETIC" CRITICISM.

PRESENTATION OF HUMANE SOCIETY'S CERTIFICATE.

INVESTITURE OF MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G.

A meeting of the Council was held yesterday. Present:—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).
H.E. the General Officer in Command of the Troops (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SAVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. McL. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E., (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LAND.
Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
Hon. Mr. No Hon Taz.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Clerk of Councils).

PRESENTATION OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S CERTIFICATE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Before proceeding to business, gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting the Royal Humane Society's certificate to Mr. Frederico Leocadio Silva for an act of gallantry in the course of this year. On the 12th June, 1922, a Chinese widow on the Star Ferry, which was making the trip in darkness, at 8 p.m., jumped overboard from the lower deck, evidently with the intention of committing suicide. Mr. Silva, on the upper deck, heard the splash and a shout of "Somebody overboard." He ran to the side of the launch, and, while endeavouring to locate the person in the water, he removed his coat and kicked off his shoes. When he eventually saw the woman in the water she was a good distance astern. He jumped from the upper deck, swam to the woman and, getting hold of her, swam to a lifebuoy which had been thrown overboard. He placed the woman on the buoy, and he himself hung on until the ferry boat came back and they were taken on board. On these facts being reported to me, I had the pleasure of bringing them to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, which has decided that Mr. Silva is entitled to a testimonial from this Society, and I have much pleasure in handing it to him.

Mr. Silva then stepped forward from the back of the Legislative Council Chamber and received the Certificate from His Excellency who shook him cordially by the hand.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council, held on October 26th, were approved and signed by the President.

THE LATE MR. MURRAY STEWART.
H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Gentlemen, I have here a letter which I should like to read to the Council. It is from Mr. Gershom Stewart and is addressed to the Clerk of Councils from the House of Commons 21st October, 1922, and is as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—On my return from abroad two days ago I found your letter conveying the very kind vote of sympathy from the Officer Administering the Government and from the members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong on the death of my brother, Mr. Murray Stewart. On my own behalf and on behalf of all the surviving members of his family I would ask you to convey to them our grateful thanks and appreciation of this kind reference made to him.

Both he and I spent many happy years in Hongkong, and perhaps I may be permitted to say how I rejoice to see the continued prosperity of the Colony. I am, etc.,

GERSHOM STEWART.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Minutes Nos. 84 to 88, and an additional Financial Minute relating to the Public Works Extraordinary, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, also laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee No. 13 and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

REGULATIONS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the following papers:

Two Orders under section 9 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1900, dated 8th November, 1922.

Amendment of regulations under the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870, in respect of Wongneichong recreation ground, also amendment of the regulations under the Ordinance of 1870 in respect of King's Park and Sookunpo; also in respect of the Queen's recreation ground, under the Queen's Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1899.

Regulations under section 37 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1900, dated 2nd November, 1922.

Three Orders under section 9 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1900, dated 8th November.

Eight regulations under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873, all dated 30th November.

An order under section 7 of the Rating Ordinance, 1901.

A regulation under section 5 of the Dogs Ordinance, 1893, dated November 30th.

Two orders under section 34 of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, dated 12th October and 23rd November respectively.

A declaration under Societies Ordinance, 1920.

Quarterly return of excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure.

All the regulations had been published in the Government Gazette.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following resolutions:—

"Whereas by the provisions of Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance, 1902, it is *inter alia* provided that subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council after timely and adequate notification by public advertisement or otherwise of the intention of the Company to apply for such approval and after such approval has been confirmed by a resolution of the Legislative Council the Company may construct and maintain subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance and in accordance with plans to be previously deposited in the Office of the Director of Public Works all such lines, crossings, passing places, sidings, junctions, turntables and other works in addition to or as extension of those particularly specified in and authorized by the said Ordinance as may be approved of by the Governor-in-Council and may work and use the same:—

"And whereas timely and adequate notification by public advertisement of the intention of the Company to apply for the approval of the Governor-in-Council to the construction and maintenance of an additional 1,113 yards of tramway track commencing at the present terminus at Wongneichong village along Wongneichong Road (on the eastern side of the Happy Valley) and Leighton Hill Road, to connect with the existing line at Morrison Hill Road, in accordance with a plan deposited in the Office of the Director of Public Works has been given:—

"And whereas the Company has duly applied for the approval of the Governor-in-Council to the construction and maintenance of the said track:—

"And whereas the Governor-in-Council did on the 9th day of November, 1922, approve of the construction and maintenance of the said track, subject to certain conditions:—

"Now it is hereby resolved that the approval of the Governor-in-Council so given as aforesaid shall be and is hereby confirmed, subject to the conditions contained in a letter from the Director of Public Works to the Secretary of the Company dated the 14th day of November, 1922, a copy of which is attached hereto, and provided also that the said track and all works in connection therewith shall be subject to all the powers and provisions of the Tramway Ordinance, 1902."

The Colonial Secretary said: This extension of the tramway has been made in consequence of the development of the district of Wongneichong and in order to avoid the congestion caused by the terminal line at present in existence.

The line is being laid so that a large number of trees, mostly camphor trees, will not have to be cut down. The destruction of a few trees is involved and the work is now well advanced.

The Attorney-General seconded and the resolution was carried.

DISTILLERY LICENCES.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—

"It is hereby resolved that on and after the first day of January, 1923, the fee of \$400 per annum prescribed for Distillery Licences in the Second Schedule to the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, shall be altered to a fee of \$25, in respect only of such licences issued at Stanley."

The Colonial Secretary: This resolution is brought forward because it is found that the amount of business in the village of Stanley is very small, as a comparatively small number of junks visit there. It is desirable to adopt the same fee as is in force in the New Territories. Care will be taken that liquor distilled in Stanley is used there and not moved elsewhere so that the object of the reduced fee is not set aside.

The Attorney-General seconded and the resolution was carried.

CHINESE WINE AND SPIRIT SHOP LICENCE (STANLEY).

The Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—

"It is hereby resolved that the Second Schedule to the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, be amended by the addition of the following sub-heading at the end of the heading 'Chinese Wine and Spirit Shop Licence':—(c) Stanley, 1922."

The Colonial Secretary: The same reasons apply for reducing the fee as in the case of the former resolution.

The Attorney-General seconded and the resolution was carried.

THE MILITARY LANDS QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., asked the following question:—"Will the Government give information to the Council as to the progress of the negotiations for the transfer of the Military Establishments from their present sites to other sites which will not impede the commercial and residential expansion of the Colony?"

The Colonial Secretary replied:—The local negotiations were concluded in the month of May this year and the conditions on which the Military Establishments should be removed to other sites were forthwith submitted to the Colonial Office and War Office. The result of the discussion which subsequently took place between the two departments has not yet been notified to this Government.

THE MUI TSAI PROBLEM.

"CONFUSED, IGNORANT AND UNSYMPATHETIC" CRITICISM OF THE SYSTEM.

The Attorney-General: Sir, I beg to move the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to regulate certain forms of female domestic service." This Bill is introduced on the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is an attempt to deal with the much-discussed mui tsai question—a question, perhaps, more discussed than understood. I say that because I think it is only fair to admit at the outset that much of the criticism—though not all—of the custom of employing mui tsai is confused, ignorant and unsympathetic.

I think that the confusion of mind is largely due to the use of the term "slavery" for what is not slavery at all. Mui tsai are not slaves; the control of the employers is not recognised in any way by law: the girls are members of the family, though humble members of it; and Chinese custom recognises certain obligations of the employer towards the mui tsai. It is impossible, of course, to argue this point now, and I have no desire to do so, but perhaps I may be allowed to give one illustration that came under my notice the other day. In a recent murder case at the Criminal Sessions one of the witnesses was a little girl of about 13; she was bright, intelligent, well-clothed, obviously well-fed, and she gave her evidence clearly and intelligently except that she very nearly broke down two or three times in speaking of her mother, the murdered woman. It was only nearly at the end of the case for the Crown that we discovered—what none of the police or Court officials had known till then—that the girl was not the daughter of the murdered woman at all, but a mui tsai. She had referred to the woman throughout as her "mother." I think that class of incident would rather surprise some of the critics of the custom. It would also surprise them to know that our Chinese servants—at any rate in some cases—apply the term "mui tsai" to some European members of our households who have important and honourable duties in connection with the upbringing of our children. The fact that Chinese apply the term to persons of that class shows that the word cannot have for them the connotation of "slavery" as so many critics of the system think.

The criticism, too, I am afraid, has often been ignorant. One well-known society of repute which considered it had a duty to go into the question, and advise H.M. Government, wrote a formal letter in the belief that there were boys as well as girls mui tsai—a surprising mistake. Two other societies in addressing themselves formally to the question talked about declaring mui tsai illegal, evidently ignorant of the fact that mui tsai is the name of a person and not of a thing. Mistakes of that kind are perhaps only surface mistakes, but I am afraid they do show the existence of a certain type of mind uncritical and rather apt to jump to conclusions without sufficient evidence.

I think that what is more important perhaps than confusion of mind or ignorance of details is lack of sympathy with an alien civilisation. Chinese civilisation has an ancient and an honourable record, and I, for one, think that in some respects, it is superior to our own. I do not say that the custom of employing mui tsai is one of those points. The social structure of that civilisation is very different from ours, and to embark on the task of changing that social structure, even in one detail, is one that may well cause even the boldest legislators to pause. It is recognised, therefore, that we must go slowly and carefully, and we are anxious to avoid doing any violence to sentiment and customs with which perhaps we are not in entire accord.

The custom of employing mui tsai has grown up in the course of long years of adjustment to social and economic conditions and we realise that we incur certain dangers in attempting to deal with that custom. There is a danger that we may lose the "quasi-parental" control and responsibility which I am sure the better class of employer recognises. There is also the danger that we may increase the risks of neglect, kidnapping and prostitution. But when all allowances and apologies are made for ill-informed criticism, and while we acknowledge that the custom of employing mui tsai is by no means wholly bad and that many of the mui tsai—I think the majority—are contented with their lot and are fairly well off, and while we recognise the dangers of this legislation, it cannot be denied that the system does lend itself to abuse, and grave abuse, in the hands of evil and unscrupulous persons. Hence this Bill.

The Bill is divided into four parts. Parts I and IV may be called formal or auxiliary. Part II is intended to come into force as soon as the Bill is passed and the Ordinance is gazetted. Part III is to be postponed and not to come into operation until proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council. Part II provides that hereafter no one is to take into his employment in the Colony any mui tsai as a mui tsai, and Part III provides that all mui tsai are to be registered, that no one is to employ an unregistered mui tsai, and that all mui tsai over a certain age shall be entitled to wages.

Now as regards the details of the Bill. Clause 2 of the Bill is declaratory. Payment by an intending employer to a parent or guardian of a child has never in this Colony conferred any rights whatever on such employer to retain possession of the child as against the parent, or even to retain possession of the child as against the child itself. The clause, therefore, is simply declaratory of the existing law. Clause 3 is the definition clause. A mui tsai is defined as a female domestic servant whose employer has obtained her (iii) services by means of a payment. Paragraph (ii) of the definition is intended to cover two cases: one is the case where the girl has been transferred from one employer to another; and the other is the case where the employer has died and the care of the house and the custody of the child has devolved on the widow, the son, or the concubine of the employer.

Clause 4 is the main clause in Part II of the Bill; the part which is to come into operation at once. It provides that no person shall hereafter take into his employment any mui tsai. That, of course, will not prevent anyone taking into his employment as a hired servant a girl who was formerly a mui tsai. Clause 5 provides that no employer shall hereafter take into his employment any female domestic servant under the age of ten years. That is intended to prevent evasion because in the case of children under 10 it would be very difficult to prove that they were or were not mui tsai. Clause 6 provides that every employer of a mui tsai must provide the girl with sufficient food and clothing and medical attendance in case of illness, and that no employer of a mui tsai shall overwork or ill-treat a mui tsai or subject her to any punishment to which he might not reasonably subject his own daughter. That, I think, really expresses a duty already recognised by all good employers, who, as I said before, are in a large majority.

That brings us to Part III of the Bill—the postponed part. Clause 7 gives a power of making regulations. The regulations that are at present proposed have been published in draft with this Bill. They deal with registration and also with notice of the death of the employer of a mui tsai and with the wages of mui tsai. Clauses 8 and 9 require registration, and prohibit the employment of unregistered mui tsai. Part of the policy of the Bill is to prevent transfers of mui tsai from one employer to another, but it is obvious, of course, that the case of death must be provided for, and section II, whilst prohibiting transfers, provides that on the death of an employer the Secretary of Chinese Affairs may make any order which he may think fit for the transfer of such mui tsai to a new employer. No doubt in the case of death of an employer in the ordinary way he would give the child over to the care of the widow if she were a fit and proper person and the conditions of employment were sufficiently good to justify that order. Sub-clause (3) of that clause provides that when any person becomes the actual employer in fact of a mui tsai owing to death or for any other reason, such new employer must report that fact within one week. Clause 12 provides that every mui tsai of or over the age of 10 years may leave her employment at any time without any notice and without any payment to any person. That clause again is merely declaratory, as at the present moment such girls have the right to do so. Clause 13 provides that every mui tsai under the age of 18 who wishes to be restored to her parents, and every mui tsai under 18 whose parent wishes the mui tsai restored to his, or her custody, shall be so restored unless the Secretary for Chinese Affairs sees some grave objection. That clause, too, is largely declaratory, except that it gives a right to enquire into the case in the interests of the girl herself. For example, as I have said in the "Objects and Reasons" he might refuse permission to restore a girl to the custody of a mother who was living an immoral life.

Clause 14 provides that every mui tai of or over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 shall have the right to apply to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and upon such application the Secretary for Chinese Affairs may make any order he may think fit in regard to the custody, control, employment and conditions of employment of the applicant. That is largely declaratory, too, because, of course, every mui tai has that right at present, and no doubt the Secretary for Chinese Affairs will be prepared to listen to any application by a mui tai whether she be under 12 or over 18 or between those ages. Clause 15 is the wages clause. The wages proposed are given in Regulation 7 of the Draft Regulations. They may seem small by English standards, but, of course, they must be judged by local standards and in view of local conditions.

I think that is all, Sir, that I wish to say as regards the details of the Bill. In conclusion I only wish to say that the Government fully recognizes the difficult and delicate nature of this legislation and the Secretary of State is prepared to consider carefully and sympathetically any representations the Chinese community may wish to make before Part III is brought into operation.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the first reading of the Bill, which was carried.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned whilst the Finance Committee dealt with the Financial Minutes referred to it and reported below.

When the Council resumed, the Colonial Secretary reported that the expenditure recommended under Finance Minutes Nos. 84 to 99 and the additional financial minute relating to redistribution of votes for Public Works Extraordinary had been agreed to by the Finance Committee and he proposed that they be approved by the Council.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the resolution was carried.

ADJOURNMENT FOR A MONTH.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: That is all the business, Gentlemen. Has any member any views as to adjournment?

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The Unofficial members would be glad if your Excellency would grant an adjournment for four weeks.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S THANKS AND GOOD WISHES.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I see no objection. Gentlemen, that completes our labours for this year. I have only once again to thank you very cordially for the assistance you have given to me and for a rather long period of the year to Mr. Severn during my absence. We have had a busy and somewhat eventful year and I hope we may regard ourselves as having done useful work during the course of it. I rely on receiving the same assistance from you in the coming year, and I hope it may be a happy and prosperous one for all of us.

INVESTITURE OF MR. FLETCHER, C.M.G. His Excellency said: Before we part I have to perform a duty which gives me personally great pleasure, and I am sure you also, that is to invest the Clerk of Councils, Mr. Fletcher, with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George which was conferred on him on the King's birthday. It is almost unnecessary to comment on the value of Mr. Fletcher's services in the presence of any of you. You have all known him for a very long time, and you all know how very much we rely on his ability, energy and judgment. It is a great pleasure to me not only to know that Mr. Fletcher has won this distinction, but also that I should have the pleasure of investing him with the insignia myself.

His Excellency, after the investiture said: The Council will adjourn until this day four weeks.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.) presided over the meeting of the Finance Committee.

A FORD LORRY FOR NEW TERRITORY. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$200 in aid of the vote Police Department, Special Expenditure, Purchase of a Ruckstell Ford Lorry for New Territory work.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum has already been approved by the Finance Committee. It is for the purchase of a Ruckstell Ford lorry to enable the lorry to negotiate hills with greater efficiency and ease. Approved.

MOTOR CYCLE FOR THE POLICE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$75.50 on account of Police Department, Special Expenditure, Purchase of a motor cycle.

The CHAIRMAN: This expenditure has already been approved by the Finance Committee. The motor cycle is not new but is in good order. Its purchase was recommended by the Locomotive Superintendent who is in charge of the Government motor vehicles. Approved.

A RAILWAY VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,112 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Installation of Electric Power.

The CHAIRMAN: When the statement of the amount due to the China Light and Power Company was submitted to the Manager of the Railway he omitted three items which had been approved in November, 1931, in connection with various works in progress of construction. The three works in question were the cost of labour and material for the erection of two rotary feeders, \$481.60; one H.P. D.O. motor and installing same, \$772; five 25 Ampere meters, \$48.50. The Manager much regrets he was unable to infer these items when the financial minute was taken on the 29th September. Approved.

WANCHAI FIRE STATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, new roof for Wanchai Sub-Fire Station.

Approved. SWATOW RELIEF. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$50,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Swatow Relief.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum was agreed to by the Finance Committee and the approval of the Secretary of State has been received for a total expenditure of \$70,000.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK: I suppose, Sir, that a good deal of this sum has already been spent?

The CHAIRMAN: Not very much has so far been expended. The Tung Wah Hospital and the Chamber of Commerce funds have been used to a great extent. Approved.

PEAK HOSPITAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Repairs to Peak Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN: Hon. members are aware that this sum represents the estimated cost of repairs and the installation of a hot water system. The repairs are in progress. It is proposed to hand over the whole amount of \$15,000 now to the Committee, so that work will not be interrupted and accounts will be rendered later. Approved.

MISCELLANEOUS VOTES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$559,937 in aid of the following votes:—

Miscellaneous Services:—	
Stationery	\$ 17,160.00
Bathing places, North Point, Kennedy Town	
and Stonecutter's Island	1,800.00
Crown Agents Commission	1,630.00
Language Study Allowance	65.00
Printing and Binding, Ordinances, Regulations and Reports	3,050.00
Rent Allowance	25,330.00
Rent of Public Telephone	750.00
Telegrams sent and received by Government	1,720.00
Transport of Government Servants	110,650.00
Loss on subsidiary coins	394,500.00
Charitable Services:—	
Other charitable services	3,142.00
Total	\$559,937.00

The CHAIRMAN: If any member wishes to ask any question on any details of this item I will ask the Colonial Treasurer to explain them. The extra vote for stationery is due to the organization of the gaol in connection with printing not having been very satisfactory for part of the year. It is now working very well, but in the meantime a great deal of work has had to be done outside, the gaol for which provision had to be made.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK: I would like to ask the Treasurer about the item "Loss on subsidiary coins, \$394,500."

The Colonial Treasurer: This has to do with continuing the policy of demonitizing silver coins.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: No further demonitization is in sight?

The Colonial Treasurer: Oh, yes. The vote was approved.

ENTERTAINMENT OF U.S. SQUADRON.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,624 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Other Miscellaneous Services.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is required in connection with the entertainment by the community of the officers and men of the United States fleet who visited the Colony in October. Approved.

POLICE HARBOUR LAUNCHES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Police Department, Special Expenditure, 3 New Harbour Launches.

The CHAIRMAN: This expenditure has already been approved by the Finance Committee. Approved.

PASSAGES FOR ADDITIONAL POLICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$25,000 in aid of the vote Police Department, Other Charges, Passages.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote has also been approved by the Finance Committee. Hon. members will remember that the European police force was largely increased after the presentation of the estimates, as there was no provision for the cost of the passages of the men, who number, I think, 32. Approved.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$333 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Grant in aid of other Institutions, Yunnan Scholarships at University.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is due to change in the academic year of the University from 31st August to 31st December, necessitating the change of one-third of a scholarship of \$1,000 having to be paid this year. The Government gives two scholarships of \$1,000 a year. Approved.

PIG WEIGHING MACHINE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$100 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, 1 Pig Weighing Machine.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$250 for this machine. The sum is due to the higher cost of the improved pattern machine sent out by the Crown Agents and sundry charges, making a total of \$350. Approved.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BISMUTH ORE ACTION.

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN EXCHANGE CONTRACT DISPUTE.

The Puisan Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), delivered judgment on Wednesday in the case where John Manners & Co., Ltd., formerly trading as Manners and Backhouse, sued Wong Fung Shek, trading as Fung Shek Ore, of 11, Des Vaux Road, for \$390.05, damages for breach of a contract dated the 22nd August, whereby the defendants agreed to deliver to the plaintiffs 20 tons of bismuth ore, free on lighter within four weeks, the ore to be 85 per cent. minimum, at \$2.95 per unit per picul. It was stated that the defendant failed to deliver the goods within the stipulated time, and that on the 11th October he definitely refused to do so at all.

When the case was heard, Mr. E. Davidson represented the defendant and admitted the claim, with the exception of a sum for \$92.13, the difference in value of an exchange contract made by the plaintiffs with the Chartered Bank when the ore contract was signed, and when on the defendant's failure to carry out that contract, they had to re-sell. It was Mr. Davidson's contention that damages could not be claimed on a contract of which the defendant had no knowledge.

His Honour decided to disallow this portion of the claim on the ground that the damages claimed were too remote.

CLOSER THAN A BROTHER.

FOKI PREPARED TO COMMIT MURDER FOR HIS MASTER.

Annoyed that his master, a hawk, had been arrested by an Indian Constable for hawking fruit without a licence, a foki approached the constable later in the day, saying: "You have arrested my friend; I am going to kill you." Suiting the word to the action he produced a long knife and held it aloft in a threatening attitude. The Indian refused to be intimidated and went for the man. He succeeded in grabbing his wrists, rendered him powerless, and marched him to the Police Station.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, Mr. Lindsell fined the defendant \$50 with the alternative of 14 days and bound him over for one year in the sum of \$100.

ANOTHER LARGE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

FROM THE "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON."

With the arrival of the s.s. *President Jefferson* in port on Wednesday, a party of police, led by Sergeant Fallon and Sergeant Kellett, conducted a search for arms on board the vessel. So sure were the Police that the arms were aboard that they went to the trouble of moving many tons of coals in the bunkers. Underneath one of the bunkers were discovered 15 Winchester rifles and 8,000 rounds of ammunition. The arms and ammunition were removed to the Central Station. No arrests have been made.

KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION IMPROVEMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,700 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Asphalting Platforms and Concourse, Kowloon Station.

The CHAIRMAN: This vote has already been approved by the Finance Committee. It is for a desirable improvement of the station where the old wood paving had got into a bad condition. Approved.

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$12,000 in aid of the following votes:—

Kowloon-Canton Railway, Personal Emoluments:—	
Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations	\$ 1,700.00
Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Department	5,600.00
Traffic Department	4,700.00
Total	\$12,000.00

The CHAIRMAN: This sum refers to certain payments under the head of personal emoluments for which it was thought there would be savings under other heads. The items are as follows: Bonus to the staff during the strike in January-March, \$7,071; a new appointment of Mr. Smith in the Loco Superintendent's Department, \$4,400, representing his salary; the Railway Night School, \$1,104; the salary of Mr. Baker, Engineer of Way and Works. This was revised and made equal to that of an executive engineer in the Public Works Department, resulting in an additional \$8,500 being due to him. Approved.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,106 in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is required to cover salary paid in 1931 to the Chief Assistant of the Observatory while on leave in South Africa. The account was not presented to the Crown Agents until this year. Approved.

HARBOUR LAUNCHES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Police Department, Special Expenditure, 3 New Harbour Launches.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is required for certain extras to two new harbour launches supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. Approved.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Committee also approved the Additional Financial Minute relating to redistribution of votes for Public Works.

SPORTS.

CRICKET.

NAVY & ARMY.

NAVY VICTORIOUS.

The position of affairs in the two days' match between the Army and the Navy when stumps were drawn on Wednesday was a slender margin of 3 runs on the first innings for the Navy and 105 runs on the score board for the loss of one wicket on the Navy's second innings, with Com. Hooper and Mid. Evans batting strong.

When play was resumed yesterday the Naval side continued to defy the Army bowlers and piled on runs. Evans' score overnight was 31 not out and after watching another single he was clean bowled by Davies. The Rev. Purcell took his place and was responsible for a very useful 33. Com. Hooper carried his overnight score of 54 to 69 when a decision of l.b.w. was given against him. Com. Wood, who also went out to an appeal for l.b.w., scored 19 runs. The rest of the players represented a weak "tail," but 501 had been run up before the last wicket fell.

The Army, going in for the second time, opened badly and three wickets went down for 30. Capt. Oliver, first man in and the hope of the side, was clean bowled for six. After the fall of the fourth wicket there was a stand and the next five wickets produced runs which were badly needed. These five batsmen all reached double figures and Capt. Dods was responsible for a very useful 37. "Mr. Extras" again proved a valuable help with 30. The side was out for 139, which meant a victory for the Navy by 65 runs.

Scores:—

NAVY.				
2nd Innings.				
Lieut. Norris, c Howard, b Bacon	12			
Lt. Com. Hooper, l.b.w. b Davies	69			
Mid. Evans, b Davies	33			
The Rev. Purcell, c Matthews, b Davies	33			
Com. Wood, l.b.w. b Spinks	19			
Sub-Lt. Sharpe, b Spinks	2			
Lt. Lake, c Pearson, b Spinks	11			
Lt. Lindsell, c Oliver, b Spinks	1			
Pay-Lt. Gregory, run out	7			
Lt. Beatty, b Davies	0			
Capt. Quinlan, not out	0			
Extras	15			
Total	201			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt. Davies	24.4	6	73	4
S. Major Pearson	7	2	24	0
Lieut. Bacon	6	0	17	1
Capt. Spinks	18	0	63	4
Capt. Dods	3	0	9	1

ARMY.				
2nd Innings.				
Capt. Oliver, b Evans	6			
Lt. Chester, c Purcell, b Beatty	0			
S. Major Pearson, run out	8			
Capt. le Fleming, c Sharpe, b Evans	4			
Capt. Havelock-Davies, c Evans, b Quinlan	12			
Major Matthews, b Evans	12			
Capt. Spinks, b Quinlan	14			
Lt. Bacon, not out	15			
Capt. Dods, c Wood, b Evans	37			
Capt. Howard, c Quinlan, b Beatty	1			
Extras	30			
Total	129			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Beatty	39	4	28	2
Mid. Evans	11	4	26	4
Capt. Quinlan	6	1	31	2
Pay-Lt. Gregory	5	1	20	0

THE BASEBALL GAME AT HAPPY VALLEY.

FINE DISPLAY BY THE "ALL STARS."

The Hongkong Baseball Association received a very severe drubbing at the hands of the American "All Star" team at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The Americans, as has already been stated, were drawn from the best players in the States, so that the result—sixteen to nil—was only to be expected. The teams lined up as follows:—

The "All Star"—Strunk, 1st; Griffith, 2nd; Falk, 1st; Meusel, r.f.; Kelly, p.; Stephenson, 3rd; Savan, s.s.; Sewall, c; Bush, c.f.

Hongkong—Herrreich, p.; Lewis, c.; Ryan, 1st b.; Church, 2nd; Bone, s.s.; also 3rd; Hookin, c.f.; Bradford, r.f.

Hongkong batted first but Kelly was pitching and the whole side was out in three minutes. The home team did not really have a "look in" throughout, though they played a very plucky game. The Stars gave a display of terrific hitting, Kelly in particular living up to his record. He made some huge swipes, and sent the ball hurtling through the air at tremendous speed; twice he managed to get right the way round. Strunk, also, hit several long shots. Herrreich put up the best showing on behalf of the Colony; some of his pitching was extraordinarily good, as his opponents were the first to admit.

The visitors were playing without blundering their star batter, owing to the fact that he was taken ill at the last minute. His place in the team was taken by Joe Bush, who proved a worthy substitute.

The "All Stars" gave an exhibition of shadow baseball which was particularly well liked, and evoked roars of laughter from the spectators. The crowd was the largest that has ever turned out to see a baseball match in the Colony.

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NOTICE

PROF. DANENBERG will resume his PIANO LESSONS from JANUARY. 1. ALBERT ROAD. [1922]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 2nd Floor. **SILVA-NETTO & CO.** Hongkong, 29th December, 1922. [1922]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE

OUR DEPOT and BRANCHES will be open as follows—
SATURDAY, 30th December, 6 A.M. to 1 P.M.
SUNDAY, 31st December, 6 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.
MONDAY, 1st January, 6 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.
TUESDAY as usual. [1922]

DANCING

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

BY kind permission of Capt. C. S. BANSING, R.N. D.S.O., The popular JAZZ QUARTET of H.M.S. "Hilda" will play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, 30th, Dancing 9 P.M. [1922]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

OLD COURSE—FANLING.

A Running Bogey Pool Competition for Men will be held over the New Year Holidays, December 30th, December 31st, 1922, and January 1st, 1923.

THE MAIN CLUBHOUSE AT FANLING WILL BE OPEN TO LADIES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Secretaries & Treasurers. [1922]

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Registered Office of the above Company has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 3 and 4, Queen's Building to "UNION BUILDING," PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG. **C. MONTAGUE EDE,** General Manager. [1922]

NOTICE

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Registered Office of the above Company has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 3 and 4, Queen's Building to "UNION BUILDING," PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG. **C. MONTAGUE EDE,** General Manager. [1922]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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[1922]

INTIMATIONS

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[1922]

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Foreign exchange and General Banking

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Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear

interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and

5 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM,

Household, October and 1922

HOUSE FOR SALE AT PEAK

FOR SALE, either together (suitable for a Mess), or separately, with early possession, Nos. 2 and 3, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.

Apply to **H. E. POLLOCK,**

Prince's Building. [1922]

TO LET

ONE Large OFFICE ROOM in POWELL'S BUILDING.

Apply

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

[1922]

THE CORONET.

2.30, 5 P.M., 7 & 9.15 P.M.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THY SOUL

SHALL BEAR

WITNESS.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1923. Hongkong, 29th December, 1922. [1922]

NOTICE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., beg to inform their Customers that Mr. V. C. LARSEN is no longer connected with their Company, he having resigned his position as Printing Department Manager as from 31st December, 1922.

This opportunity is taken to inform the Public that our Representative, Mr. W. J. MCKEET, will be pleased to call for Printing Orders of any description, our Printing Department now being replete with Machinery and Equipment of the latest pattern.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
A. B. GLOVER, Manager.

TELEPHONES:

Central 185, Town Office.

1916, Printing Dept.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLAND THE REST.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

HAPPY VALLEY.

KICK OFF ... 4 P.M. [1922]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DIOMED"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 27th December, 1922.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Jan., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 16th Jan., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1922. [1922]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

RICKMERS LINE.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE S.S. "RUTH KAYBER"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon 28th December, 1922.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 30th Dec., 1922, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Jan., 1923, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **CARL BODIKER & CO.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1922. [1922]

START THE

NEW YEAR

WELL!

Join the ranks of Hongkong's Discriminating

Smokers, by securing your Supplies at the

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

ALEXANDER BUILDINGS

Everything for the smoker. [1922]

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 25, Queen's Road Central, A-25.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

invites their patrons to inspect

The Choicest selection of Perfumes from the best London, Paris and American Houses, including the latest and exclusive productions of

DU BARRY, COTY, GRENOLLE, HOUBIGANT, MORNY, ROGER & GAILLET, ATKINSON.

presented in Bottles, cases and packages of the most elegant and chic designs.

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER and "CLOCHE D'ARGENT" EAU DE COLOGNE.

in elegant Silver Mounted Bottles.

MANICURE SETS, SILVER MOUNTED & PLATED FANCY GOODS, PERFUME BOTTLES, SPRAYS, &c. Elegant and useful articles in great variety.

CONFECTIONERY & CHOCOLATES

of the finest Quality and description in great variety from **FULLER'S, FOSS' (Boston, U.S.A.), CADBURYS, &c., &c.**

SPECIAL:

A Few very elegant gold mounted ladies' cigarette holders, of exquisite design.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

DEATHS.

ROCHA—At her residence, No. 8, Morrison Gap Road, at 6.05 p.m., yesterday, **Mrs. HELOUISA JOSEFA VIEIRA RIBEIRO ROCHA.** Funeral passes the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day. [1922]

SCOTT—At Chatham, on November 18th, suddenly, the result of an accident, **HAROLD D'ARCY PRESTON SCOTT,** Lieutenant, R.E., only son of Dr. and Mrs. H. HAROLD SCOTT, late of Hongkong, aged 22. [1922]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., E.C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 29TH, 1922.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

The hopeful appreciation of the situation in India which H.E. THE Viceroy delivered last week at the European Association's dinner has been somewhat discounted by the later news that the Indian National Congress has passed a resolution requiring experts to report within two months which British goods can best be boycotted. The Indian National Congress does not, of course, wield the influence or enjoy the prestige which its delegates imagine and its high sounding title might lead one to suppose. Nevertheless, it has been a factor to reckon with in Indian affairs ever since its inauguration some thirty years ago, and the above-mentioned resolution is an indication that the King-Emperor's Government must still be prepared to deal with forces which are frankly and violently anti-British. In dealing with these forces, should they pass the bounds of constitutional agitation, the future Government of India may not be so happily situated as its predecessors. India has been administered in the past by a body of men whose ability, probity, and devotion to service have made them

renowned far beyond the confines of the land they have served so well. The Indian Civil Service has a record unequalled by any such services and surpassed by none. Its future is not so certain.

The British Empire as a political entity is largely the result of a series of bold experiments. The statesmen who have guided its destinies have more than once shaped its course anew without waiting until the circumstances rendered a new departure obvious and inevitable. Once, they were timorous and the American Colonies broke away from the Mother Country. The lesson then learnt is writ large in the growth of the magnificent Dominions which are at once the ornament and strength of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The growth of this Union has been empirical; it has been, and is to-day, as elastic yet as comprehensive as the constitution of the Mother Country. Of all the political experiments which have gone to the making of this union, none has been more daring, more imaginative, and more abused than the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme from which emerged the Government of India Act. Its supporters claim that it is but one more step—admittedly a long one—in the traditional British task of educating subject races to govern themselves. Its opponents declare that, with its avowed intention of disturbing "the pathetic contentment of the masses," it is a wild leap into the dark.

Whatever its future results may be, the experiment is now in the making, and one of its immediate consequences has been the increasing "Indianization" of the public services. It is naturally essential that, if India is to govern herself, her sons must learn the business of administration, but it was hoped by India's friends that this process by which Indians would succeed to a heritage of great traditions and service would be gradual enough to ensure that the transference was well and truly effected. Lord Reading says: "The notion that the Indian Government opposed recruitment from England was without foundation." Further, "he does not believe that any government formed in future with the fullest measure of responsible self-government would act unfairly." Unfortunately, His Excellency's views are not those generally held by the young men in England from whom the Civil Service should be drawing its recruits, nor are they shared by the fathers of those young men, which is a matter of considerable significance, as in some families the Indian Civil Service has been the pre-ordained fate of sons. The result of this regrettable difference of opinion between a certain class of Englishman and H.E. the Viceroy of India is that the flow of recruits from England has become negligible in quantity and that, owing to voluntary retirements from the service itself, the I.C.S. is changing its composition with great rapidity.

It is without any desire to beat the drum of racial pride that we state our doubts as to whether it is possible to expect the service to maintain its high standard if it continues to change at its present rate. If it deteriorates, those responsible for the Government of India will be in an unpleasant position should those disruptive elements, which all wise Indians unite with the British in condemning, endeavour to assert themselves. It is certain that these elements are still powerful and they are not likely to disappear for some time. Even when the British have completely handed over the reins of power to natives, administrators in India will still be confronted with the delicate task of reconciling the conflicting claims and ideals of the numerous races which form the Indian polity. It is to be hoped, therefore, for the sake of India, that in this her teething time she will not lack guidance and service from the right type of Briton; even if his reward for that service seems more likely to mature in Heaven than in Delhi.

There was again a full house at the Theatre Royal, last night, to witness the A.D.C.'s production of "The Tempest."

There were no cases of notifiable disease reported in the Colony over Christmas. On Wednesday there was one Chinese case of diphtheria, and one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever.

The Government, we understand, has served notice to quit on the occupants of the flats in Beaconsfield Arcade overlooking the Parade Ground. These flats are required as quarters for Government servants, and the present occupants are required to vacate the flats by January 1st.

An agreement for a direct exchange of money orders between Canada and China has been signed, to take effect on January 1st. Hitherto orders payable in China were issued on the British postal centre at Hongkong and Shanghai.

The death is announced from Burdwan, Burma, of Mr. Charles Blythe, who left Singapore on May 24th with the intention of walking to London. He was brought back twenty-five miles by train, suffering from high fever, and was unconscious.

The death occurred at the Peak Hospital on Wednesday of Mr. William Leishman, third engineer of the Indochina s.s. *Wosang*. Deceased was only 32 years of age, and had been in the service of the company since 1920. He was admitted to the hospital on Saturday suffering from pneumonia. He leaves a wife who is in Scotland.

A grant of three thousand pounds sterling is being made this year by the Federated Malay States Government to the Rubber Growers' Association as a contribution towards the Association's funds for the investigation of new uses of rubber, and propaganda in connection therewith. It will be remembered that the Federated Malay States Government made a similar contribution last year, and that contributions were also made last year by the Straits Settlements Government and the Kedah Government.

Mr. Gershom Stewart (Unionist) was returned for the Wirral Division of Cheshire by 12,888 votes. The Liberal candidate, Mr. S. R. Dodds, polled 8,014 and Mr. J. E. C. Grant, Labour, 4,363, giving a Unionist majority of 4,874. At the 1918 election Mr. Stewart was returned unopposed. Mr. Gershom Stewart has represented the division since January, 1910. He was formerly in business in Hongkong as an exchange broker, from 1882 to 1906, was member of the Legislative Council, and held various offices in the Colony.

Col. J. Ward, C.B., C.M.G., in the General Election retained his seat in Parliament as Member for Stoke, against a Labour candidate by a majority of over 6,000 votes. Col. Ward stood as a National Liberal. Col. Ward is the Secretary of the Public Works and Constructional Operations (formerly the "Navvies' Union"). In the Great War he raised four "Navvies' Battalions" and was on the way with the 2nd Middlesex Regiment to Hongkong when the transport, the *Tyndarus*, was mined, and he and his men preserved the *Birkenhead* tradition. He remained in Hongkong for about two years and later took his battalion from Vladivostok to the Urals.

Born in Hongkong, bred in Hongkong, and having lived in the Colony for her life

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]SUGGESTED CONFERENCE
OF WORLD POWERS.

DEBATE IN U.S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

Senator Lodge, who is reported to be acting in agreement with President Harding's views, opened an attack in the Senate on Senator Borah's amendment suggesting a Conference of World Powers to consider armaments and economic questions. Senator Lodge declared that it would be useless to attempt to limit armaments unless it was established beforehand that France had changed her position. He hoped and expected that France and Italy, which were the only participants in the Washington Conference who had failed to ratify the treaty, would do so soon, and he urged the United States to build more light armoured cruisers, aeroplane carriers and aircraft. The question of foreign debts should be left alone and settled by the United States only.

"ANOTHER WORLD WAR IN A YEAR."

Senator Borah, in the course of the debate, predicted that if nothing were done to relieve the economic situation of Europe, there would be another war in a year involving the great Powers, and the United States would be unable to keep out.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ACTIVITIES.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

The first official disclosure that President Harding was negotiating with a view to holding an international economic conference, was made during the naval debate in the Senate. Senator Lodge, who is the President's spokesman, appealed to Senators not to embarrass the negotiations or efforts that the President is at present making.

It is understood that President Harding is sounding several Powers regarding the desirability of an economic conference, but at present it is not known where the conference is to be held or the extent of America's participation.

INDIAN NATIONAL
CONFERENCE.ELECTIONS TO COUNCILS OPPOSED
BY RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

GAYA, December 27th.

The Congress of Mohammedan Religious Leaders has passed resolutions declaring that elections to the Councils are opposed to the Mohammedan religion; expressing confidence in the Angora Government and acknowledging the new Sultan as Khalifa.

REDUCED TOURIST FARES.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY P. & O. CO.

LONDON, December 27th.

The Peninsular & Oriental and associated companies announce substantial reductions in first class tourist fares on the India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Borneo, Australia and American itineraries.

IRISH REBEL FUNDS.

ACTION BY U.S. COURT.

New York, December 27th.

In connection with the action relative to Irish Rebel funds mentioned in a telegram dated December 20th, the Court has ordered the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of O'Mara. The Court has been informed, on behalf of the Irish Free State, that it is impossible to guarantee O'Mara's life.

U.S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

Mr. McKellar has proposed another amendment to the Ship Subsidy Bill, whereby goods imported on American vessels, after his proposed abrogation of various commercial treaties, would be given a ten per cent. tariff reduction.

FRENCH BATTLESHIPS VISIT
AUSTRALASIA.GREETINGS FROM FRANCE TO
OVERSEAS ALLIES.

MELBOURNE, December 27th.

The French battle-cruisers *Jules Michelet* and *Victor Hugo* have arrived in Melbourne. A welcome was extended by representative delegations of the Naval, Military and Air Forces.

Admiral Gilly (Officer Commanding) emphasised that the main object of the mission was to carry greetings from France to the overseas nations who were allied with France in the war. Eminent industrial specialists were aboard who would gather trade information, but there was no idea of carrying out commercial propaganda.

The warships will subsequently go to Sydney and New Zealand, and will then proceed to Japan.

THE PASTEUR CENTENARY.
HIGH FRENCH TRIBUTES.

PARIS, December 27th.

France paid high tributes to Pasteur on the occasion of the centenary of his birth.

Premier Poincaré, accompanied by other Ministers, presided at a ceremony in the Pasteur Institute at which speeches extolling the scientist were made. President Millerand afterwards participated in a pilgrimage to Pasteur's tomb. Paris, provincial and foreign students demonstrated in the evening. The centenary was also celebrated at Dole, Pasteur's birthplace.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK AT
LAUSANNE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A TREATY.

LAUSANNE, October 27th.

In order to ensure something like a definite arrangement for future progress, a co-ordinating committee has been appointed. The committee is composed of representatives of the Allies, and will draw up terms for a treaty, in conjunction with legal experts. It is probable that the treaty will be presented to Turkey on January 4th for acceptance or rejection.

BRITISH WARSHIPS RETURN TO
NEAR EAST.

MALTA, December 27th.

Owing to unsatisfactory news from Lausanne it is understood the ships attached to the Mediterranean fleet, which arrived at Malta on December 23rd from Constantinople for a three weeks' stay, have been ordered to return to the Near East immediately.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECALCITRANT TURKISH
ATTITUDE.

LAUSANNE, December 27th.

The general tone in Conference circles again tends to be pessimistic. The Turkish attitude, which at one time seemed to promise a reasonable settlement, is now most recalcitrant. A long interview Lord Curzon had with Ismet Pasha last night does not appear to have improved the situation. There are indications that the patience of the Allies is nearing exhaustion. The fate of the Conference will probably be determined in the course of this week's proceedings.

The British reply to the Turkish ultimatum to the Mosul Vilayet refutes the Turkish contentions and emphasises that it is impossible to continue the controversy. Lord Curzon in a covering letter says that no case can be made out for the surrender of Mosul.

THE RIGHTS OF ALLIED SUBJECTS.

LAUSANNE, December 27th.

The Allies' draft scheme to replace the financial part of the Capitulations provisions the abolition of capitulations, but stipulates that Allied subjects and foreign companies shall not be treated differently to Turkish respecting taxation. The Turks agreed to the foregoing at a meeting of the sub-commission, but objected to the other points, including the stipulation that Allied subjects shall not be subjected to forced loans, thought it is considered probable they will abandon their objections. The scheme would remain in operation for ten years, upon condition that reciprocal treatment be accorded to the Turks.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN TURKISH
WATERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 27th.

A Turkish note handed to the Allied High Commissioners says no warship over a thousand tons may remain in Symrna harbour and no second warship will be admitted until its predecessor has left; and the note also forbids the landing of men without permission.

A second note says the authorities must previously be advised of the intention of a warship to visit any Turkish port, also the purpose of the visit and length of stay. No two warships will be admitted at the same time, and none between sunset and sunrise. The note adds that the navigation of warships in Turkish waters in foggy weather is "prejudicial."

REPARATIONS COMMISSION
DISCUSSIONS.

GERMANY'S DEFAULT NOTIFIED.

PARIS, December 27th.

The newspapers describe the discussions of the Reparations Commission as most animated. M. Barthou urging a definite proclamation of the German default and Sir John Bradbury opposing him.

A Commission communiqué announces that it has notified the Governments concerned of a German default in the delivery of timber to France in 1922, and recalls that the letter of the Commission on March 21st stated that if Germany did not effect deliveries in kind, additional equivalent cash payments should be exacted from Germany at the end of 1922. Sir John Bradbury opposed the declaration that the failure to execute entirely the delivery of timber constituted a German default, and refrained from voting on the resolution in regard to the Commission's letter of March 21st.

ANOTHER CAIRO OUTRAGE.
BRITISH PROFESSOR MURDERED.

CAIRO, December 27th.

Mr. Robson, a professor at the School of Law, was cycling homewards this afternoon when he was fired at with a revolver and killed by three natives. Another Britisher, Mr. Rowntree, accompanying Mr. Robson, was also fired on, but escaped.

Mr. Robson was quietly cycling on the Giza road after delivering his morning lectures, when three Effendis appeared on the roadway. One fired at Mr. Robson, who fell, death being instantaneous. He was hit by three bullets. Mr. Rowntree, who was on a motorcycle behind, escaped by dashing on at full speed, though a bullet entered his oil tank. Apparently only one native fired, though three were involved in the attack. They all escaped.

M.C.C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.
SOME SPLENDID BATTING.

JOHANNESBURG, December 27th.

The weather was fine and warm and the attendance numbered 7,000, on the resumption of the M.C.C. v. South Africa match. The wicket was a fast one. South Africa completed their innings with 420, by very steady batting against excellent English bowling and fielding. Taylor contributed 176, compiled in 308 minutes. He did not give a single chance, and showed very sound judgment. He hit twenty-five fours. Brann knocked out 50. Kennedy took 4 wickets for 132, Gilligan for 69, and Jupp 3 for 87. England then went in again, and scored 125 for the loss of four wickets, in three hours of careful batting. Scoring was kept down by fine bowling.

INDIAN MODERATES
CONGRESS.PROVINCIAL ANATOMY
ADVOCATED.

NAGPUR, December 27th.

In a Presidential address to the Moderate Congress, Mr. Sastri asserted that the delay in cutting down army expenditure and Indianising officers was daily aggravating anti-British feeling. He declared it would be a political blunder to prolong the transition period unnecessarily. He expressed the opinion that there was no risk in granting full autonomy to the Provinces, and affirmed his belief in the British connection. He trusted that the theory of an equal partnership would soon be translated into fact.

AUSTRALIAN INTER-STATE
CRICKET.

A WIN FOR VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, December 27th.

New South Wales compiled 160 (Kippax 88). Victoria replied with 125. Macartney took 5 for 8. New South Wales going in again, made 142. Victoria then knocked up 179 for 3. Woodfull contributing 84, not out.

INDIAN FRONTIER
OPERATIONS.

ENEMY VILLAGES BOMBED.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Dec. 27th.

Aerial operations were carried out during the past week against enemy villages on the North-West frontier. Sixteen and a half tons of bombs were dropped. The machines flew low, and used machine-guns.

THE USE OF SILVER MONEY.

U.S. SENATOR SUGGESTS
INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

Senator Nicholson has introduced a resolution asking the President to appoint a commission to communicate with the other nations for the purpose of increasing the use of silver in monetary systems.

WORLD THEATRE.

FORGET HIS OWN WARNING.

College professors are proverbially absent-minded. Good-natured old Prof. Phenyl, one of the chief characters in the charming play "Sweet Lavender," a new Mary Miles Minter picture which is being screened at the World Theatre, was absent-minded that he actually forgot to attend his own wedding! As played by Theo. Roberts, one of London's favourite character actors, this role is irresistibly funny.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
SITUATION.OPERATION GUARANTEED BY SALT
TAX REVENUES.

PARIS, December 27th.

According to the *Matin*, statements made by Premier Poincaré and M. Lasteysie, Minister of Finance, in regard to the operations for clearing up the situation in regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, show that French finance will not be involved. The operation will be guaranteed by revenues from the Salt Tax, which will be collected by an organisation under European control, not by the Chinese Government.

The *Matin* says that these statements have very favourably impressed the Commission.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR IN CHINA.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 27th.

Under the auspices of the Y.M.O.A. a lecture, illustrated with films, was delivered for the first time in London, showing every day scenes among the working classes of China, and portraying civilising influences during recent years, much of which, it was claimed, had been accomplished through Christian endeavour.

THE "LONDON MARU" REPORTED
SAFE.

PORT SAID, December 27th.

The Japanese steamer *London Maru*, which was reported on December 22nd to be in distress in Latitude 37.3 North, Longitude 7.35 East, has arrived here.

SUPREME COURT.

[IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.]

A PARTNERSHIP AND A PRO-
MISSORY NOTE.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, heard a case yesterday in which Yuan Wang Cheng, a trader, sued the firm of Cheong Sing Leong, Hing Kee and others, meat and cattle dealers, for \$1,351.23 balance of principal and interest due on a Chinese promissory note dated 30th April, made by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. H. Lyon appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendants.

It would appear that there were two partners in the firm, named respectively Chan Yau and Tsang Fook. The case against the latter had already been heard and judgment given against him. Mr. Lo was now representing the other partner, Chan Yau.

Mr. Lo took the preliminary objection that as judgment had been given against one partner in a firm, where a joint agreement was concerned, the other could not be proceeded against. He quoted extensively from authorities in support of his argument.

Plaintiff gave evidence as to leading Tsang Fook \$1,000, at 2 per cent., and only \$40 in interest and nothing of the principal had been paid.

Mr. Lo submitted that plaintiff must prove actual authority and ratification before he could proceed against his client. He said the business was such that it was unnecessary for the firm to borrow.

His Honour heard the evidence and reserved judgment.

TRADE REPORT.

SHIPPING.

The results of this year's working has been disappointing, owing to numerous strikes and to political unrest in China. The *Steamers' strike*, which started in Hongkong on 13th January, was not finally settled until 6th March, and during the whole of this period a large number of steamers were tied up at great loss to owners. Since then, the *stevedores*, lightermen and other labour guilds have been on strike, resulting in an advance in wages all round, and consequently the cost of operating steamers has gone up. Against this, the price of bunker coal has slightly declined.

The average rates of freight ruling in the various trades are lower than those of the previous year. From Saigon to Hongkong, 25c. per picul; from Bangkok to this, 25c. to 25c.; Hongkong to Hongkong, \$2.10; to Canton, \$2.30 per ton; Japan to Hongkong, Yen 3.40; to Singapore, Yen 3.50 per ton; Java to Hongkong, 20c. per picul. The price of second-hand tonnage has further declined, and a good many handy-sized steamers of about 30 years old have been sold at about \$25 per ton. Steamers of over 4,000 tons and 25 years of age were disposed of at as low as \$21. 15c. per ton.

SMART SENTENCE FOR
SNATCHERS.

THE CHATER ROAD INCIDENT.

Some additional light was thrown on to the Chater Road snatching incident of the previous day at the Magistrate's yesterday, when two Chinese youths were charged with snatching a gold fountain pen, valued at \$38, from the breast pocket of a ship's engineer named Mr. F. O. Jones, who is staying at the Carlton Hotel and who has recently been discharged from hospital.

The evidence showed that the two Europeans—Mr. A. E. Beavis, of Messrs. Reims & Co., and a Mr. Bell—who captured the actual snatcher—were attacked by two Chinese in an effort to secure their companion's release as well as their own.

The story of the snatching from Mr. Jones's point of view has already been told in yesterday's *Daily Press*. In his evidence yesterday he stated that he recognised the two defendants as the youths who jostled him on either side. The first defendant was captured on the spot, but the second defendant got away and came back later with another Chinese, saying in pidgin English: "Al-light, al-light; he belly good man, let him go."

He even went so far as to assist the Europeans in the search for the snatched pen. Mr. Beavis gave a very detailed account of the incident. He said he was returning fromiffin in company with Mr. Jones of Messrs. Moutrie & Co. and a Mr. Bell. Just near Moutrie's store when the party was crossing the road, he was struck by the complainant's appearance. He looked "queer" as if he was going to fall.

At the same time a gang of Chinese—about six in number—walked towards the complainant. Witness distinctly saw the two defendants jostle the complainant and saw the first defendant extract the pen by a curious movement—with one hand under the other arm. Witness said to his companions: "There has been a pen stolen; now watch me." He walked quietly to a verandah pillar and met the first defendant coming round the same pillar. He grabbed him. The second defendant disappeared, but turned up later and assisted in the search for the pen, and kept on saying in broken English: "He no have got." Witness told the Magistrate he was certain he had the right man.

When the Indian constable came on the scene the pen was found under the first defendant's hat. With the discovery of the pen there was a stampede. The first defendant and the two others tried to get away. There was a chase in which the Indian recaptured the first defendant. Witness grabbed the second and third man and a violent struggle took place. Both Chinese attacked witness furiously and tried to kick him in the lower region of the stomach. The third man got away and was not recaptured. Mr. Bell came to witness assistance and the second defendant was overpowered.

The first defendant admitted this charge, but the second defendant strongly denied it and said he only went there to assist the Europeans.

The Magistrate: You expect me to believe that. You simply bluffed in to help in a case which was no business of yours. Don't tell lies, making it worse for your self. You are even worse than the first defendant. He has at any rate, admitted it. You are convicted.

Inspector Chapman said the first defendant had just been released from gaol. The Magistrate (to the first defendant): You will do six months; as a matter of fact, you will both do six months.

THE OLD STUFF GOWN.

WAS THE TILER DECEIVING OR
DECEIVED?

Having regard to the shabby old gowns that members of the legal profession often wear in Court, a tile layer working at the Supreme Court had perhaps some excuse for thinking that a gown he found in the robing-room was of no further use to the lawyers and might be usefully converted into a coat and pair of "shorts" for himself.

Any such intention was frustrated, however, for Mr. Aldrich, Clerk to the Puisne Judge intervened on behalf of the legal profession and the tile-layer, in consequence, appeared before Mr. Lindell yesterday.

Mr. Hugh Nichol, Registrar at the Supreme Court, who prosecuted the man, told Mr. Lindell that gowns had been missed from the Supreme Court on several occasions and he had received complaints from solicitors. They have not yet been able to identify the gown found in the defendant's possession, and he asked for a remand.

The defendant said he saw six gowns lying on the floor inside a room, and thinking that they were not wanted, he took one.

The Magistrate: It makes no difference whether you found them on the floor, a table or on books, you had no right to take anything that did not belong to you. A remand until Tuesday next was given in order that the gown might be identified. Inspector Cuyll mentioned that when the defendant was searched at the station, he was wearing what appeared to be a solicitor's coat under his own.

The defendant repeated his statement that he thought that the things were not wanted.

The Magistrate: Don't tell any more lies to me. You only make your position worse.

AN UNUSUAL FRAUD
ALLEGED:

ONE WAY OF MAKING A LIVING.

By adding a small chop mark to packages of cigarettes, a cigarette dealer is said to have defrauded the Government out of nine cents duty on each packet of dutiable cigarettes that he sold. The alleged fraud was an unusual one, in so much that the forged mark used was a clever imitation of an identification mark used by the Revenue Department to show that certain packages of cigarettes manufactured by the Nam Yang Tobacco Company had duty paid on them. The mark used was arranged between the Department and the Company and was not covered by the Ordinance.

The alleged fraud was said to have been carried out by a man named Un Tai, who some days ago was charged before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistrate's, with having 4,540 dutiable cigarettes in his possession. When the case was first mentioned, Chief Preventive Officer Clark asked for a remand in order to consult the Crown Solicitor as to whether the man could be further charged with forgery.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg (the Assistant Crown Solicitor) appeared in Court to prosecute the cigarette dealer on two charges: (1) forging a wrapper provided under authority by the head of a Department of the Government; (2) uttering a forged document.

Mr. Hazlerigg said the defendant was the master of a cigarette stall at No. 18, Des Vaux Road West, and sold brands of cigarettes known as "One Hundred Sparrows." These cigarettes were manufactured by the Nam Yang Tobacco Company, and that Company used, by arrangement with, and under the authority of, the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, a particular wrapper for packets to be sold within the Colony. These wrappers bore the letters or monogram "H.K." (joined) which mark was intended to denote that duty had been paid in the Colony. The object of this mark was to indicate to a Revenue Officer whether duty had or had not been paid and also to facilitate the seizure of dutiable tobacco and for the collection of revenue. On December 21st, a Revenue Officer visited the defendant's stall and there saw the defendant sitting at a counter whilst another man was crouching beside him marking packets of cigarettes with a chop. The Revenue Officer purchased a packet of "One Hundred Sparrows" and was handed one on which appeared the joined letters "H.K." with the ink still wet. He immediately seized the ink-pot and chop and sent for the Chief Preventive Officer, who arrested the defendant (the other man having run away in the meantime) and seized the stock of cigarettes contained in 227 packets. On examination, 52 of these packages proved to have genuine wrappers, whilst practically all the remainder bore forged marks. The defendant had no authority from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to possess the chop or to mark the wrappers as he did. On these facts, Mr. Hazlerigg concluded, the defendant was charged with forging and uttering a forged wrapper, and on these facts he would ask for his committal for trial and for the charge of possession of dutiable tobacco (which was admitted) to stand over.

After evidence was given by Mr. H. A. Taylor (Monopoly Analyst to the Imports and Exports Department), Chief Preventive Officer Clark, and by the Chinese Revenue Officer who discovered the alleged fraud, the defendant offered to make a statement. He said that his foki bought the cigarettes at a cheap price, four boxes of 25 packages per box, at \$4 per box. When the foki showed him the cigarettes he asked him if the transaction was against the law. He then warned his foki that in future he was not to buy any cigarettes unless they bore a certain mark. The foki informed him that the seller of the cigarettes could loan to him a chop to mark the packages. When the Revenue Officer called at the stall the foki ran away.

The Magistrate: It seems to me that you are plunging yourself deeper and deeper into the mire if you go on like this. The defendant took the hint from his Worship and said that was all he had to say.

The Magistrate ordered defendant to be committed for trial. On the charge of possession of dutiable cigarettes he was formally remanded until January 5th, his Worship informing Mr. Hazlerigg that it was not his intention to pass sentence on this charge until after the case had been heard at the Supreme Court.

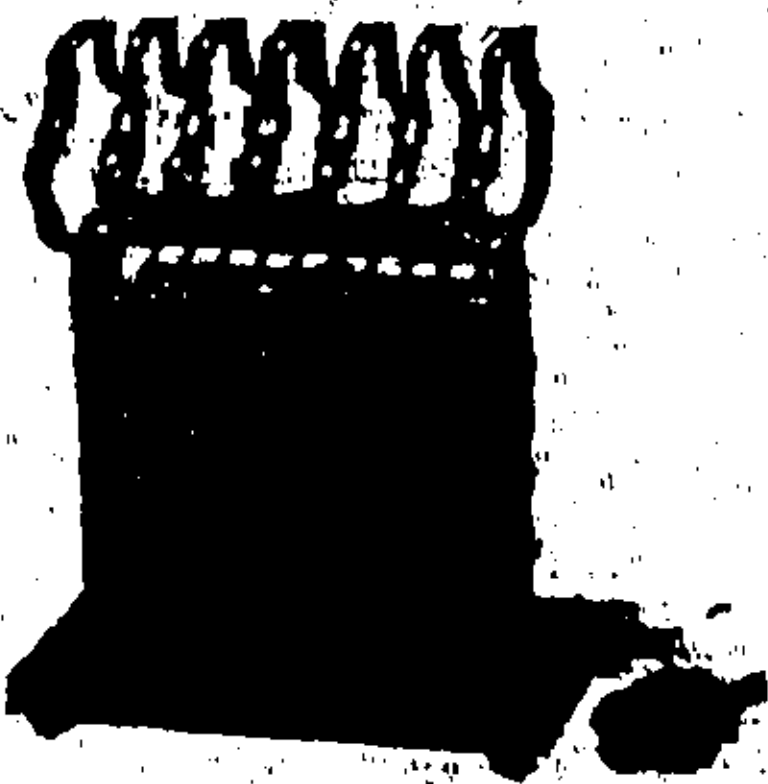
SUPER TAX.

AN EX-EASTERN RESIDENT'S
APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Warrington and Younger—recently dismissed an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Sankey that the personal allowance provided for by Section 13 of the Finance Act, 1920, in ascertaining the income on which a person has to pay income-tax should not be made in ascertaining the income of which that person has to pay super-tax. The appeal was that of Mr. S. Kenneth Davis, of Kensington Park, Surrey, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey affirming an assessment of \$2,001 made on Mr. Davis for super-tax for the year 1919-20. The item before the Court was a sum of \$200. Mr. Davis contended the personal allowance of \$225 for income tax ought also to be allowed for super-tax purposes; and that if the \$225 allowance could not be deducted the \$141 which he had paid as income tax ought to be deducted.

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BREACH OF PROMISE ACTIONS.

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S VIEWS.

When trying an action for breach of promise of marriage not long ago, Mr. Justice McCardie made some interesting observations on the social propriety of otherwise bringing this kind of suit. On November 13th he had again before him, when sitting with a jury, another action of the kind, and elaborated his views. The action was brought by a young woman 24 years of age, against defendant said to be an official in the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard. Mr. Justice McCardie's general observations were made in his summing-up, as follows: I confess that I never try a breach of promise case, with or without the assistance of a jury, without realising the very serious social questions that are raised by such an action as that in the present case. I have no doubt that actions for breach of promise are often brought to compel a man to carry out a promise which his conscience and his heart tell him he ought not to fulfil. No one can look around the world without seeing that many engagements are somewhat hastily made. After the engagement, the man or the woman will find that a mistake has been made. Take the case of the man. What is he to do? Is he to say to the girl: "All my affections have gone. I have grown almost to dislike you and your ways, but I will marry you rather than face a breach of promise of marriage?" Or is he to say: "No, I believe that the right thing and the honest thing is not to marry, and I will submit to the verdict a jury may see fit to give." I have long felt that an action for a breach of contract to marry is not an ordinary contract. It is wholly different to a bargain that is made in a counting-house. It is a life contract. According to the great churches it is a contract that nothing but death can dissolve.

"The consequences of a happy marriage are of vast importance to the community. The consequence of an unhappy marriage are seen every day in the thousands of separations that were granted; they are seen in the congested lists of the divorce courts. If you reflect upon the consequences of an unhappy marriage you will realise the gravity of the issues at stake—lifelong misery, frequent infidelity, the Divorce Court, and social ruin. Aspects which often present themselves in these cases are blackmail, and the like. It would not be right in the case of the present plaintiff to bring in that topic. Such actions, you may think, too, are in many ways degrading to the woman, because she is asking the jury to assess the commercial value of the man whose affections she has lost. In this case the plaintiff was engaged when she was 18, and she is now 24 years of age. The defendant had treated the plaintiff with the greatest respect, and, obviously, broke off the engagement, because he had lost his affection for her. As to plaintiff's pecuniary loss, if the young woman were doomed to remain single for ever because of the defendant's conduct, that would be something for the jury to consider. The woman might say, 'I have lost this man.' One of the things the jury have to consider is if she has lost anything at all, and whether she might not make just as good a marriage elsewhere. The jury have to ask themselves whether the girl in this case had not a very fair chance of marrying another man, one who would be fond of her. She is a graceful girl, young and attractive, and has borne herself well. To put the matter in a blunt fashion, she was a very marketable young woman to-day. If you ask yourself what she has lost you may well ask yourselves also what she has gained. Picture to yourselves the married life that would result where a woman is led to the altar by a man under the threat of an action for breach of promise of marriage."

After deliberating, the jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded her £240 damages.

DANCE PERVERSIONS OF CLASSIC MUSIC.

The dancing world of Paris has tired of "jazz" music, which is giving way in the dancing rooms to perversions of Chopin's "Funeral March" and the "Dance Macabre" of Saint-Saëns. The dancers are inspired to languid and ceremonious motion by strains which recall Schumann, Beethoven, and the music of La Tosca and Manon.

The Society of Authors and Composers is determined not to tolerate this. Its members regard themselves as the defenders of the rights of dead artists and they are distressed that the works of Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin should be turned to such profane uses. They have addressed a protest to the dancing halls and the restaurants where dancing during dinner is a popular attraction, and they appeal to the artistic consciousness of the musicians in these establishments.—Times.

BELEGIUM'S FIRST WOMAN ADVOCATE.

Nearly a year after the passing of the Bill giving to women holders of the diploma of Doctor of Law the right to exercise the profession of advocate, a Belgian woman appeared on November 24th for the first time in Court as an advocate.

A barrister, accused of having attempted to kill his mistress, chose as his defender before the Assize Court of Brussels Mlle. Pauline Lamy, a young woman advocate of twenty-seven. The entire Bar attended to see her debut.

555

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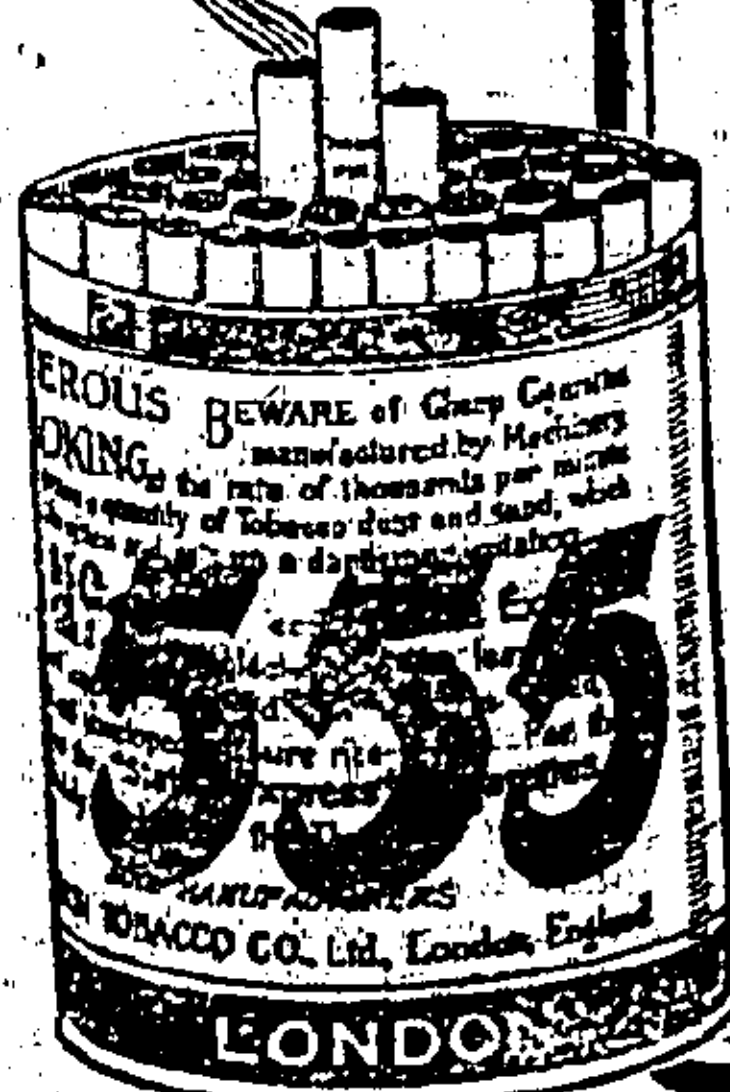
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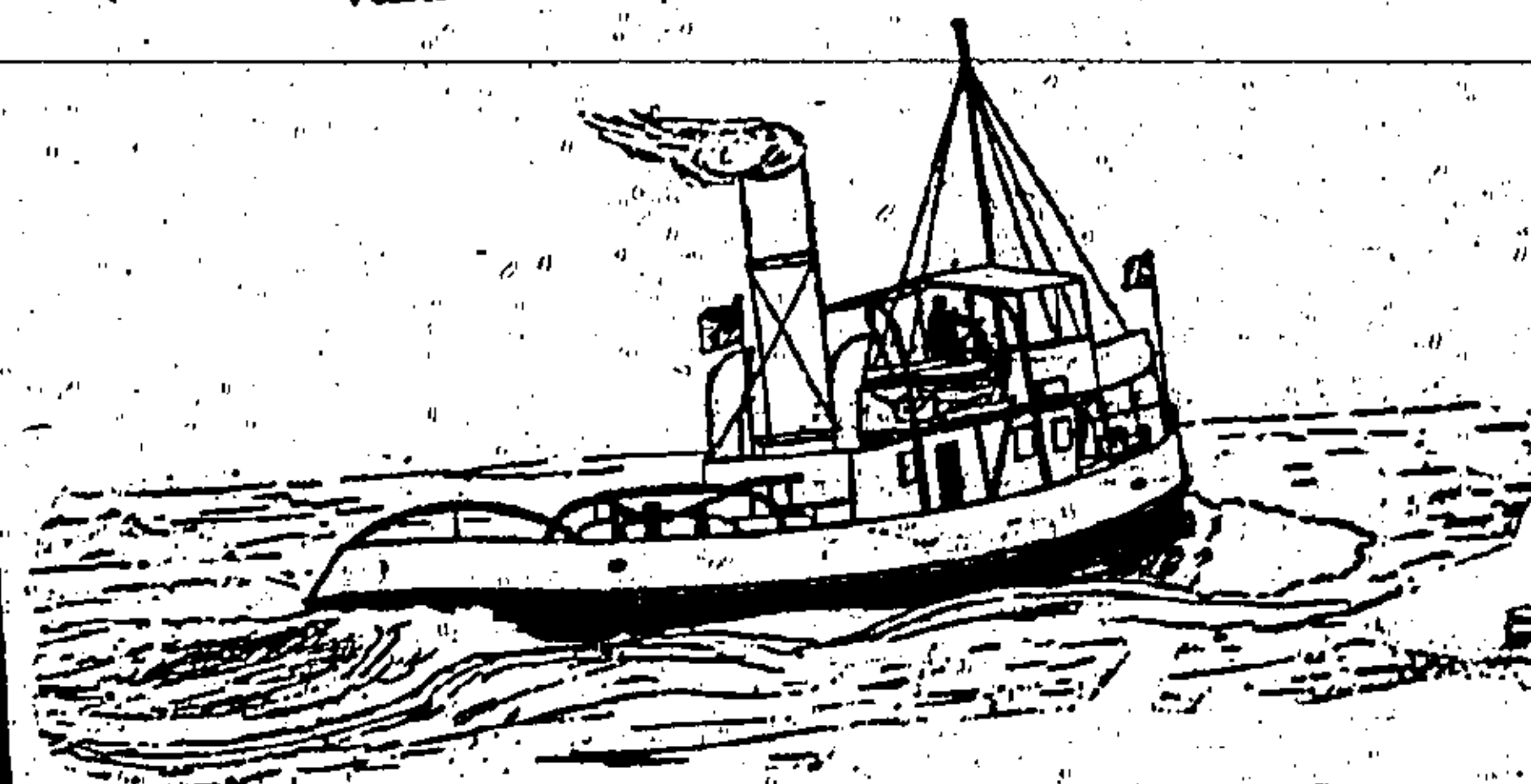
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NATIONALISATION. SWISS EXPERIENCE. A COSTLY FAILURE.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" GENEVA CORRESPONDENT.]

Whatever system of Government they have not, that system immediately seems to many people the only desirable one. How else can we explain the outcry in some quarters in England for Nationalisation? At one time, I believe, Mr. Robert Smillie advocated nationalising the mines, but he has since changed his mind. The last time he was in Geneva, attending the International Miners' Conference, he told me that his idea of nationalisation was that the mines should be managed by local bodies, as, for instance, the Glasgow tramways and gas works are managed by the Glasgow municipality. In no circumstances, however, would he agree to the mines becoming the property of the nation and being managed by the State.

Similarly, with regard to British railways, there was for a time an outcry that they should be nationalised, but here again those who raised this outcry have since learned better; possibly because they have drawn inferences from the results of State management of railways and industries during the war. There may still be some people who would argue that, had the railways been under State management at a normal time, and not during the war, the results of such administration would have been satisfactory. It is difficult, however, to argue thus in view of the results of the working of State-managed lines in neutral countries.

No country, perhaps, has given nationalisation so thorough a test as Switzerland, and nowhere now is there a more powerful movement on foot towards denationalisation. Most public services in this country are managed by the State, and it cannot be said that, in general, they are badly managed, but they are expensively managed. With a population of only about 3,850,000, of whom, I should say, some 800,000 are foreigners, Switzerland, at the beginning of this year, actually had more than 171,688 Federal and Federal Railway officials. In other words, almost exactly one in every twenty-two of the country's population, including foreigners, was either a civil servant or a State railway official. Their salaries, of course, swallowed up heavy sums—more than 475,000,000 francs this present year. For next year the Government has contrived to reduce the number of civil servants and State railway officials by 2,690, thereby effecting a reduction of expenditure amounting to more than 28,000,000 francs, or at the present rate of exchange, considerably more than £1,000,000.

Besides this, the Federal Railways' total deficit is estimated this present year at something more than 105,000,000 francs. In 1913 it was only a little more than 17,500,000 francs, so that the war alone is not responsible for all the piling up of debts and deficits. Railways, however, which before the war had no deficit, and even paid good dividends, have got into serious financial straits, and accumulated large deficits after several years of State management.

RAILWAY LOSSES.

Thus, the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway (partially State-controlled) at the end of 1920 had a deficit of 600,000,000 francs in round figures, and the Etat line in France at the same period had a deficit of 770,000,000 francs. The Italian railways, which are mainly State-controlled, had a deficit of 1,050,000,000 lire, always taking the end of 1920; the Belgian State Railways, one of 170,000,000 francs; the German railways, one of 13,000,000,000 marks; and the United States railways, which were also State-controlled during the war, likewise contrived to pile up a serious deficit during that time. It is significant, but explicable, that the Swiss and the other German industrial magnates who are asked now to help tide their country over its present crisis should insist as a condition of their doing so upon State-managed concerns being as far as possible restored to private management.

I have watched State management for many years, not only in this country but elsewhere, and while the individual officials cannot be held responsible for mismanagement, there is no doubt that the system is bad. Officials tend to get into ruts and become bunnies. They have little responsibility, and any initiative they may once have possessed is slowly but surely killed. Promotion is by seniority, not merit. Even the general manager of the State railways is helpless, because he is responsible to the Minister of Railways, and the Minister to Parliament. For every clerk whom you find in a private enterprise you find, taking the amount of work into consideration, quite three in a State-owned business; and finally, if a line does not pay, the management of the railways is not unduly distressed, because the deficit has to be made up by the taxpayers.

Whatever business a State undertook to manage during the war, in fact, at all events in this country, has proved a costly failure. Not merely did the State monopolies of the purchase and wholesale sale of certain necessities (cereals, sugar, coal, and petroleum among other things) result in everyone paying more for these articles than they might otherwise have done in a free market, but now that these State concerns are being liquidated, it appears that the State Food Office in Switzerland, from 1914 to 1920, accumulated a deficit of 221,400,000 francs on its commodities department and 87,400,000 francs on the office for enacting exceptional war measures. That is, on these two Government departments about 805 francs per head of population, at the present rate of exchange, nearly £4 a head, has been incurred. If, therefore, anyone in England is still

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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"SHANGHAI"	"FAUSANG"	Sunday, 31st Dec., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"DRUFER"	Sunday, 31st Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 2nd Jan., 10 a.m.
SAMBAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Jan., Noon.
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"CARNAVONSHIRE"	17th Jan.	Genoa, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENSIDE"	29th Jan.	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENSANDA"	11th Feb.	Genoa, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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IN JAPAN PROPER			
Osaka (Nikko) — Takamatsu Hotel Kamakura Kashida Hotel Kamakura Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel Kamakura Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel Miyako Hotel	Nagoya — Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki — Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel Shimonoseki Hotel
IN MANCHURIA			
Changchun — Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel Changchun Hotel	Harbin — Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel Harbin Hotel	Qiqihar — Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel Qiqihar Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel Yokohama Hotel

THOS. COOK & SON.

RAILWAY STEAMSHIP FREIGHT INSURANCE AGENTS BANKERS.

Tickets issued, Letters of Credit & Circulars Issued and Cash.

FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE

150 OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD 150

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING & YOKOHAMA

Local Address: Hongkong Hotel Building.

HONGKONG: Telephone No. 524-5

"ELLERMAN" LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 2. "CITY OF KIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 3. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS & CO., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 780)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "MACHAON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th January.
 2. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.
 3. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS & CO., CANTON.

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

des

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	24th Nov.	30th Dec.	9th Jan., 1923.
AMBOISE	1st Dec.	5th Jan.	27th Jan., "
CORDILLERE	15th Dec.	19th Jan.	6th Feb., "
ANGKOR	29th Dec.	2nd Feb.	20th Feb., "
ANGERS			6th March, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, IN FORCE FOR THE PRESENT, TO MARSEILLES.

A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$110. 0s. 0d.
 B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$110. 0s. 0d.
 C CLASS (2nd Class) ... \$86. 0s. 0d.
 D CLASS (2nd Class) ... \$86. 0s. 0d.

RAIL TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE, ETC., ETC.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

1. "C. DORISE" sailing about End Jan., 1923, for HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP.
 Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

1. HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Friday, 29th Dec., at 12 Noon.
 2. HAIKONG ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan., at 7 p.m.
 3. HAIKONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Friday, 5th Jan., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

BRITAIN, JAPAN, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASEY"	7,380	10th Jan., 1923	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,300	13th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"BOUDAN"	5,700	16th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	5,580	19th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KILLORE"	5,853	22nd Jan.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	25th Jan.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,700	28th Jan.	do.
"KATA"	9,000	31st Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MORIA"	1,000	3rd Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARIM"	1,354	6th Feb.	Bombay, Mera, Lodon & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	9th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"YANKIN"	7,000	12th Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,000	18th Feb.	do.
"KYANZA"	7,000	21st Feb.	do.
"NOVAHA"	6,850	24th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	1st Mar.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	4th Mar.	do.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	8,700	3rd Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	7,000	15th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ABAFURA"	8,000	3rd Jan.	Manila, Tawao, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,650	2nd Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai & Moji.
"NELLORE"	8,853	3rd Jan., noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Jan.	Japan Direct.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	8th Jan.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

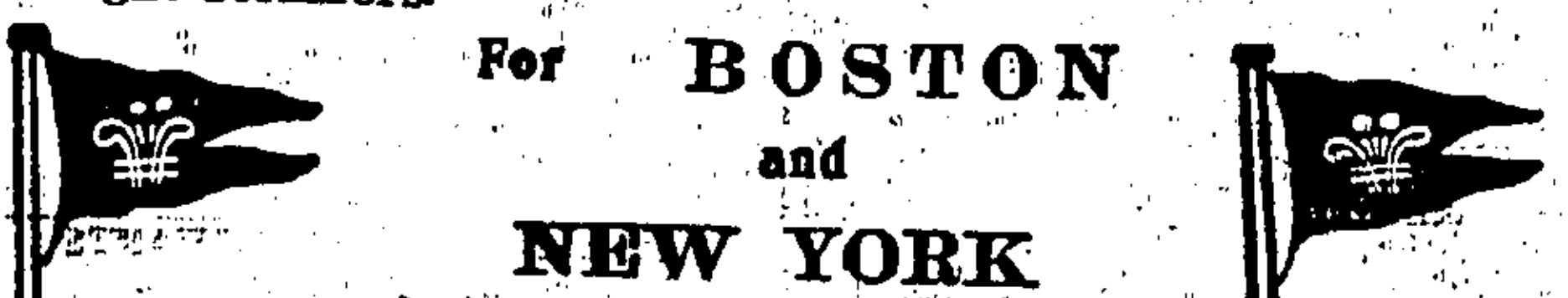
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while wait in the carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, etc.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... 7th January, 1923.
 S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Beginning of February, 1923.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain),
 Telephone: Central 8107
 Telegrams (Furnes):

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" (Omit Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 9th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"HAMAAYA MARU" ... Friday, 5th Jan.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OYERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 5th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Port, San Francisco.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 12th Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama ... Monday, 12th Jan.

"ARGON MARU" ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

KAILUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Monday, 11th Jan., 9 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHEI MARU" ... Monday, 11th Jan., 9 a.m.

For full details and further particulars apply to—
 K. SHIMA, Manager.
G. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"OHINHA"	On 29th Dec., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 29th Dec., 10 a.m.
JAVA	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 30th Dec., D.L.
HAIPHONG	"CHINKIANG"	On 30th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 31st Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 1st Jan., D.L.
WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KWEILIN"	On 2nd Jan., D.L.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 2nd Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 2nd Jan., 10 a.m.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd Jan., 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 4th Jan., D.L.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wusung.

HONGKONG LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow, maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and stateroom cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
 Telephone: Central 93.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

DAILY SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sarakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"CHANGSHA"	2nd Jan.	8th Jan.
"TAIYUAN"	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Bottom [?] Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

Telephone: Central No. 24.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "HOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 30th January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports U.S. \$820.50 First Class

Throughout.

AMERICAN BATHING

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Jan. 1st, 1923 ... Arrives San Francisco

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 23rd, 1923 ... Jan. 25th, 1923

This steamer proceeds homeward via Manila and thence direct to Shanghai and usual ports.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Jan. 1st, 1923 ... Arrives Manila

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 15th, 1923 ... Jan. 17th, 1923

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

S.S. "LAKE GILMAN" ... Jan. 1st, 1923 ... Jan. 4th

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For SAVANNAH, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "JADDER" ... Jan. 30th, 1923

S.S. "DEYDEN" ... Jan. 31st, 1923

S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Feb. 3rd, 1923

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone: Central 141. Address: Cable: "PACIFIC" Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton—REISS & Co.

